

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Latvian SSR)

REPORT NO.

SUBJECT The Town of Cesis

DATE DISTR.

10 November 1954

NO. OF PAGES

25X1₁₃

REQUIREMENT NO.

REFERENCES

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25X1 DATE OF INFO.

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Population

1. Cesis now has a population of about 16,000 to 17,000, as compared with about 8,000 before World War II. The large increase is because of all the Soviet Army personnel who have been brought into Cesis, along with their families. The center of the town is inhabited almost exclusively by Russians. However, all the street names are still in Latvian, and Latvian is the language used in the hospital and in the schools. There are frequent fights between the Latvian youths, mostly students in the high schools, and the Russian soldiers.
2. The decrease in the Latvian population in Cesis is a result of the fact that many Latvians were drafted into the German Army (Latvian Legion) and the fact that many people fled to Germany and Sweden. Students get offers of well-paying jobs after graduation from school, but these jobs are almost always in Russia proper. Also, Latvians drafted into the army are sent outside of Latvia.
only Russians in the Soviet Army in Cesis. In addition to the Latvians and Russians, several people of Polish ethnic origin had been Latvian citizens before the war and Jews. The latter are particularly in evidence as salesmen in the market, in the booths of the State-run shopping enterprises. Russians settle only in the cities, never in the country. The rural areas seem quite deserted and there is a manpower shortage.

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Partisans and Resistance

3. in 1952 many people were arrested around Launkalne, north of Cesis, because a partisan group and its supporters had been discovered there. Most of the partisans were reported to have been killed and most of the Latvian population of Launkalne arrested for collaboration with them. In the summer of 1953, there was a big fire in the Incukalns Forest, approximately 30 km northeast of Riga, with losses amounting to several million rubles. Partisans were suspected of having started the fire. On 18 November 1949, the anniversary of the Latvian Independence Proclamation in 1918, flowers were put at the Monument of the Students' Company (Skolnieku Rotas Piemineklis) in Cesis. The flowers were red and white, the colors of

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the flag of free Latvia. Soon afterwards the monument was removed. In 1950 or 1951, the other monument (Brivibas Pieminekis) was blown up and removed to discourage similar demonstrations.

4. There were many people who were not active as partisans but just waiting for an opportunity to strike. [redacted] such a clandestine organization was discovered by the MVD among the students and professors of the university in Riga. In 1950, many of the professors and students were arrested and deported. In 1951-1952 [redacted] anti-Communist leaflets had been circulated in Rauna.

Attitudes of the Population toward the Soviets

5. The majority of the Latvians would welcome a change in the political life and the defeat of Communism. Even people in positions where they must appear to be loyal to Communism, such as kolkhoz brigadiers, teachers, and even army officers, are really in their hearts opposed to Communism. After Stalin's death the people, including many Russians, expected some pleasant change and the collapse of the Communist regime, and they were very disappointed when nothing happened.
6. The people gave the following interpretation to the Beriya affair: Beriya had arranged the overthrow of the Kremlin government and had already alarmed Army troops in the Ukraine. The matter came to Zhukov's attention, and he inquired why the alarm had been called and why leaves had been cancelled. The government discovered Beriya's intentions and struck first. The Beriya case did not, however, raise the hopes as did the riots in Berlin. When the news of their suppression was learned via Western broadcasts, there was great disillusionment. Now the people only hope for war, and this hope is strengthened by the existence of all the Soviet fortifications along the Baltic Sea. One hears the old slogan "Swedes Coming", i.e., liberation is coming by invasion from the Baltic. The people put their hopes in the Americans and the Germans, as they are the only forces strong enough to beat the Soviets.

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Post war changes

9. The center of the town was destroyed during the war. The ruins have been cleared away but only one new building has been erected. A monument to Stalin was put up in Rožu Laukums. The castle is now a museum.

Street Names

10. All street names in Cesis are in Latvian only. The following names are the same as before World War II: Gaujas iela, Valnu iela, Zirnu iela, Tornu iela, Pils iela, and Rigas iela. The following changes have taken place:

<u>Old Name</u>	<u>New Name</u>
Katrinās iela and Darza iela	Komjaunatnes iela
Palasta iela	Padomju iela
Dubinska iela	Dzerzinska iela
Jauna iela	Karla Marksa iela
Kungu iela	Pilsonu iela

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Communist Party

11. The Communist Party building is on the corner of Padomju and Komjaunatnes ielas. The following are Party officials in Cesis:
- Chairman of the Rayispolkom: Kalnins (fnu)
 - First Secretary of the Rayispolkom: Seja (fnu)
 - Second Secretary of the Rayispolkom: Kligers (fnu), a Russian Latvian(sic)
 - Chairman of the Gorispolkom: Banka (fnu), later replaced by Kirss(fnu)
 - Chairman of the Cesis district (aprinkas) (sic) Ispolkom: Freibergs(fnu)

Publications

12. The most popular newspaper in Latvia is Cina, which is put out daily, except Monday. It costs 20 kopeks per issue and is less expensive with a monthly subscription. All Soviet newspapers published in Latvia are available in Cesis, as well as the usual Pravda, Komsomolskaya Pravda, Ogonek, etc. The cheapest magazine is Pionieris, which is for young people, and costs only ten kopeks. It is issued once a month. In addition, there is another paper for young people, Padomju Jaunatne, which costs 20 kopeks; and a local newspaper, Cesu Stars, which costs 15 kopeks and appears three times a week. There are more expensive magazines such as Karogs, a literary magazine, and Zvaigzne, an illustrated magazine. [REDACTED] a German magazine, probably from the Soviet Zone, [REDACTED] cost three rubles.

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13. [REDACTED] two newsstands in Cesis where these periodicals could be purchased. One is near where the Liberty Monument used to be, on the street toward the railroad station; and the other is on the corner of Palasta and Darza ielas. There is a newspaper printed in Latvia in the Russian language, called Sovetskaya Latvija. It is a daily paper and costs 20 kopeks.

Stores and Restaurants

14. Most people buy in the cooperative shops (pateretaju biedribas veikali) where one can get food, clothing, shoes, etc. There are often shortages. Sugar used to be scarce, until after Stalin's death, when it became available. Pepper is also scarce, and people blackmarket it by buying it in Riga and selling it in Cesis. Bread is available, but one has to stand in line for it and the stores often run out. Cooperatives are located on Rigas iela, on Gaujas iela, and in the Laucini suburb. [REDACTED]

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- [REDACTED] a cooperative on Dubinskas iela (now Dzerzinska iela), on the premises of the former Krastina Veikals. In this shop one can buy food, paper, pencils, perfume, hoses, but no clothing or shoes. The salespeople are mostly Latvians.

15. There is a book shop on the corner of Rigas and Pils ielas, called VAPP shop. There is a special shop for ready-made clothing on Rigas iela at Rozu Laukums; this is a fairly new shop. In addition to the cooperative stores, there are similar stores for the railroad workers (dzelzcelnieku veikals) and for military personnel (voyentorg). These stores have everything from food to clothes and are patronized by all people, not just the military and railroad workers. The dzelzcelnieku veikals is on Rigas iela near Rozu Laukums, and the Voyentorg is at the place where the Liberty Monument used to be. There are other shops [REDACTED]

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- [REDACTED] Rigas iela is the main shopping center. There is no specifically located black market, but black marketeering is carried on at the regular market. There are State-owned shops where one can sell used articles but the prices are so low that people usually sell their things at the market, or to acquaintances.

16. The Baltija and Tervete restaurants still exist.

Market

17. The market is still held in the same place. The area is surrounded by a

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wooden fence, with entrances at the corners. People selling something have to pay to gain admittance. The fee for a person is three rubles and for a horse cart, 25 rubles. In addition to the places where kolkhozniki sell their wares, there are booths where all kinds of merchandise, including clothes and shoes, are sold. There are even booths where government representatives purchase such things as old clothes, rags, paper empty bottles, and bones. Gold is also purchased by government representatives for 25 rubles a gram. The unofficial price is much higher than this. The market is held every day in summer and on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays in winter.

Education

18. Following are some educational institutions in the Cesis area:

- a. Priekulu lauksaimniecības skola: This is a famous old agriculture school in Priekule, near Cesis. The director is a Latvian.
- b. Teachers' Training School (Skolotāju institūts): This school is at its prewar location, and the language of instruction is Latvian.
- c. High school (vidusskola): This is near the railroad station, and during World War II was used by the Germans as a field hospital. The language of instruction is Latvian, and the director is from Russia. The students, despite pressure in the schools, are not pro-Communist, even though many of them join the Komsomol for the advantages it provides.
- d. Two technical schools (arodskola): One is located on Karla Marksa iela, and the other is in a large apartment house on Rožu laukums. The director of one of these schools is a Latvian from Russia.

Medical Facilities

19. The polyclinic is located in a new building on Padomju iela. [redacted] four women dentists, three Latvians and one Russian. The Latvian dentists are Saukums (fnu), Jegers (fnu), and [redacted] Renate Liepins. [redacted] an eye specialist, Dr. Emersons, who was deported to Siberia in 1941 and returned to Cesis after the war, [redacted]

20. The hospital is at its prewar location on ulitsa Komjaunatnes. It consists of a red brick building and a white stone building. There was not enough space, so the gynecological department is in a white stone building on Gludas iela, and the department for infectious diseases is in the Villa Otteson, also on Gludas iela. The chief doctor is a Latvian, Dr. Silke (fnu). There is another Latvian doctor, called Berzkalns (fnu). Dr. Janis Neiders, also a Latvian, used to work in the hospital, but he became chief doctor of the hospital in Smiltene. In the maternity ward there are two Latvian midwives, who work as nurses. Their names are Klinklavs (fnu) and Gailis (fnu). There are two Russian female doctors: Dr. Kaluckaja (fnu), and another, [redacted] They are not considered to be good doctors. All personnel, except for the Russian doctors, are Latvians, and the language most used, even in writing, is Latvian.

21. There is a nurses' training school (Masu skolas palīgsaimniecība) at the hospital. Agricultural enterprises provide food for the hospital and the nurses' school. The farmhouse Janagi provides food for the school.

22. There is also a polyclinic for railroad employees [redacted] Doctor Brutans (fnu), a Latvian [redacted] works there [redacted]
23. [redacted] a kindergarten (bernu sile) [redacted] was run by a Latvian nurse, Mrs. Simanis (fnu).

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Recreation

24. Cesis has no permanent theater, but is visited occasionally by the theater from Valmiera, the Travelling Theater (Celojosais Theater), and the Dailes Theater from Riga. Performances take place in the Tautas Nams. [redacted]
[redacted]
Russian pictures are generally shown, but occasionally one can see a German film; The Daughter of the Regiment (Regimentstochter) was shown recently. In the summer of 1953, the songs of St. John's Day (Ligo dziesmas) were sung. After 1948, the celebration of this day was not popular. [redacted]
[redacted]

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Religion

25. The Adventist church in Cesis is on Rigas iela, in the house formerly known as Bremana Maja. Services are held there on Fridays at sunset and on Sundays at 1000 hours. The minister is Janis Oltins, a married man of middle age. In addition, there is a Latvian Lutheran parish and a Baptist parish. The Baptist church is on Jana iela, and the pastor is Ozolins (fnu). The Lutheran pastor is called Rubenis (fnu). His predecessor was Piebalgs (fnu). The people still celebrate church holidays, though they are not officially recognized by the state.

Housing

26. All large houses are controlled by the State, and apartments in them can only be obtained through the executive committee (ispildkomiteja). Smaller houses are not nationalized, and apartments may be rented in them without any interference by the administration. This government control applies to houses containing more than 240 square meters of living space. [redacted]
[redacted] apartment consisted of one room with a kitchen, with a total area of 19 square meters. The rent was 20 rubles per month, generally one ruble per square meter. In each apartment house, the apartments are numbered, and on the ground floor there is a list of the apartments with the names of the people who live in them. In Cesis, the best apartments are in the center of the town and in the residential areas for summer homes (vasarnicu rajons); these are occupied by Russians and important Latvians. The ordinary Latvians live mostly in the outskirts of town.

Electricity

27. Electric current is available all over the town. Its strength is 220 volts. There is no restriction on its use, though, from time to time it is cut off with no warning. This usually happens during the evening. [redacted]
[redacted]

Current is supplied by the following installations: the Cesis thermal electric power plant on Karla Marksa iela; the hydroelectric power plant at Karli on the Amata River; and the Kegums Power Plant, on the Daugava River, with lines coming via Ieriki. The main transformer station is shown on the sketch on page 13.

Water Supply

28. In the center of the town there is a municipal water system, but this does not extend to the suburbs. Some houses do not even have wells of their own, so that the people must get water from their neighbors.

Fuel

29. The Heating Office (Kurinama Kantoris) is at the beginning of Valnu iela, where the Civil Guards Building (Aizsargu Nams) used to be. Its manager is a Latvian called Andzans (fnu), who used to be director of the brewery.

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Fuel is very scarce and expensive. The prices of fire wood are: 45 rubles for one stere of fir and 80 to 100 rubles for one stere of birch. Coal is not available. Peat is the cheapest fuel, although not easily fired everywhere. One centner (100 kg) of peat costs eight to ten rubles. But even peat is not always available. People go to the saw mill on the corner of Rigas and Gaujas ielas to get sawdust. The mill is not supposed to sell this for money, but usually the people pay one ruble for a sack of it.

Air Raid Precautions

30. In each government-controlled apartment house, one person is in charge of air raid precautions. This person is usually sent to attend fire fighting and first-aid courses. The people are told that they must be prepared for air raids if the Americans start the war. They are taught that attics and cellars must be free of rubbish so that fires will not spread. Near the entrance of each apartment house, there must be sand, an axe, a shovel, and a bucket for water. These courses were first given in 1951 or 1952.

Telephone System

31. The telephone switchboard in Cesis is not automatic. The telephone operators speak both Latvian and Russian. There is a public telephone booth at the post office and another at the railroad station. A call costs 15 kopeks and the time is not limited.

Railroad Facilities

32. The railroad station in Cesis is a modern white, one-story building which was completed about 1950. In the station area there are several buildings, including, to the south (sic), the building housing the freight transportation office and a ramp. There are several tracks at the station and at the freight shack.
33. Rail traffic is not heavy. There is a through train from Leningrad to Riga, which stops in Cesis at about 0900 hours, and another train to Riga, which leaves Cesis at about noon. Going in the other direction, trains stop in Cesis at noon and in the evening. There used to be a streamlined express train, Riga - Tallinn, which stopped in Cesis, but tickets were so expensive that people did not use it.
34. The chief of the railroad station is a Russian, but there are some Latvian workers. A Latvian called Dakers (fnu) was usually in the ticket booth and was also in charge of the luggage. A Latvian girl worked with him. There is no permanent militia man at the station.
35. A railroad ticket from Cesis to Riga costs 11 rubles and 50 kopeks. Round-trip tickets are not sold. One must take sufficient money to Riga to buy a ticket back to Cesis. [redacted] return tickets [redacted] monthly tickets from Riga to Rigas Jurmala. A round-trip ticket from Cesis to Moscow costs about 240 rubles without a sleeper or reserved place. From Cesis one can buy a ticket for any place in the USSR with two exceptions [redacted] Liepaja and Kaliningrad. For these two cities, one must have a document authorizing the trip. The ticket seller knows what places are restricted and what documents are needed. [redacted] the ticket to Berlin could only be purchased in Brest. In Cesis, [redacted] no [redacted] information on timetables and prices for the trains to Berlin. A ticket from Cesis to Brest costs 80 rubles and from Brest to Berlin, 174 rubles.

Military

36. There is an Army barracks on Valmieras iela. [redacted] there were so many soldiers that the barracks could not house them all, so that several nearby houses were requisitioned. [redacted]

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were taken over by the [redacted] none were taken on Dzēlzcēla iela.

37. Infantry soldiers are billeted in a barracks in Katrinkalns, just south of Cesis. The officers and their families live in private houses in Cesis. In their free time, the soldiers come into town and there are no restrictions upon their fraternization with the local population. The soldiers are all young Russians. They wear the usual greenish uniforms, with the blouses worn over the breeches. On their feet they wear boots with leather feet and canvas legs. In the winter they wear quilted jackets (fufayka) and felt boots (valenki).
38. West of the town, there is a seldom used military airfield. It has been enlarged since the war. Most of the time cows graze on the field, and occasionally a plane lands, probably only in an emergency. No planes are kept regularly at the field. However, it is not abandoned; there are Air Force personnel in the town whose job it is to look after it. They are billeted in the building of the former Saviesiga Biedriba (Fraternal Society), which was a hotel and restaurant with a hall for parties.
39. The Cesis voyenkomat (Latvian: kara komisariats) is located at Gaujas iela 5 in a house which used to belong to a Dr. Akermanis (fnu), who no longer lives in Cesis. This office is in charge of drafting men for military service.

MVD and Militia

40. The offices of the militia and the MVD are across the street from each other on Pils iela. The address of the MVD office is Pils iela 7. After the war, the MVD chief was a Latvian called Tiltins (fnu). There were rumors that he was backing the partisans, and he disappeared several years ago. The present chief is a Russian called Korneyev (fnu), and his deputy is a Latvian called Ziedins (fnu); they remained in their posts after Stalin's death and Beriya's arrest. In the cellar of this building are prison cells.

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42. The chief of the militia (Cesu rajona milicijas prieksnieks) used to be Ruskulis (fnu); but he was transferred to Bauska several years ago. The present chief is Ziedins (fnu), not related to the deputy chief of the MVD. The militia office is located at Pils iela 12. The passport desk is in the same building. After the war, the chief of the passport desk was Konsts (fnu), a Latvian from Latgale; he was replaced by a Russian, Tokarev (fnu), who was later transferred, and Konsts returned to his former position. A female clerk, Zarina (fnu), and a Russian senior lieutenant of the militia, Alekseyev (fnu), work for the passport desk. [redacted] Alekseyev is in charge of the foreigners, i.e., Germans living in Cesis. He is a Russian who married the daughter of a former merchant in Cesis, called Alekseyevs (fnu), and he adopted his wife's family name after his marriage.

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Industrial Enterprises

43. Following are some industrial enterprises in Cesis:

- a. Power station: [redacted] it is a thermal electric power plant.

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- b. Rukis (Gnome) Gardening Enterprise: The office, as well as gardens and hot houses, is at Valnu iela 27. There are also gardening lots on Gaujas iela and Poruka iela. Flowers are sold in a shop on Rigas iela. The present director is Raudzins (fnu) who was a gardener there under the former owner.
- c. Cesis Lime Works (Cesu Kalku Fabrika): This installation also operates a brick kiln on the Gauja River near town. Its office is on Karla Marisa iela. The director is a Latvian, Jakabsons (fnu).

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- d. Mezrupnieciba: A lumbering enterprise. The management of this enterprise is Russian.

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Women were paid the same rates as the men and often did the heaviest manual labor. The office was located in a one-family house north of Cesis on the road to Valmiera.

- e. Mezcsaimnieciba: This is a forest conservation group, located at the end of Palejas iela in the house called Ozolina Maja. The deputy director, Grinbergs (fnu), a forestry engineer, and all the managerial personnel are Latvians.

- f. Brewery (Alus Bruzis or Alus Daritava): This is located near the cemetery, Lejas Kapi, and is still in operation. The director and about half the employees are Russians. A Latvian, Andzans (fnu), used to be the director, but he was dismissed and is now manager of the Heating Office (Kurinama Kantoris).

- g. Automobile repair shop: This has a Russian director.

- h. Slaughterhouse: Most of the workers are Russians.

44. The candy factory does not exist any more, and the equipment was sent elsewhere. The reason for the removal was probably the sugar shortage, which ended after the death of Stalin. The factory used to be on Pils iela

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Wages

45. A man who checks electric power lines makes about 1,000 rubles per month. A nurse in the hospital earns about 400 rubles per month, while a doctor earns about 1,000 rubles. After deductions for taxes and State loan, etc., the latter takes home about 800 rubles. Doctors' advice is free of charge, but patients nearly always bring them something, usually food, as an honorarium, so that they earn more than their actual salary from the State. Even officers of the Army and the militia are not paid enough to live decently. An Army colonel makes about 5,000 rubles per month before deductions. The best paid professions are those of actor, singer, and university professor. Their salaries amount to as much as 30,000 rubles per month, and they are the people who can afford to own private cars.
46. There is considerable unemployment in Cesis. Latvians who fought for the Germans during the war are allowed to do only the heaviest manual labor and agricultural work, usually on a part-time basis. There is one advantage to this part-time work, in that one does not have to subscribe to the State loan. The subscription is in April each year, and in May, one is given the paper (sic) which amounts to 100 or 120 per cent of the monthly salary.
47. There is friction between the Latvian and Russian workers in the enterprises where there are a great many Russians. The average unskilled

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laborer makes 280 to 300 rubles per month even when working at a piece rate. At the Rukis Gardening Enterprise, a worker who carries water and firewood for the hot houses, shovels about three to four tons of gravel a day, and also digs dirt, earns only 300 rubles. Some workers at the lime works (Kalku fabrika), employed at the kilns, earn up to 1,000 rubles per month. At the Rukis Gardening Enterprise, workers can get warm soup for lunch which they supplement with bread from home. The soup is of poor quality and costs 50 rubles per month.

48. People can go to a doctor or to a hospital without paying, but there is sickness insurance only for those who have paid premiums over a period of two or three years. With insurance, a person gets 50 per cent of his normal salary over a certain period of illness.
49. At the Mezrupnieciba, workers are paid 1.70 rubles for one cubic meter of wood chopped in the woods. People loading wood into railroad cars usually worked in brigades consisting of six men and two women. They could work as long as all the brigade members wanted and were paid according to the amount of work done. Often there was wood lying around because there were no cars on which to load it.

Part-Time Employment

50. Unemployed persons living around Cesis could make money working on their own in the following ways:

- a. The Mezrupnieciba purchases from civilians seeds of various trees which are sent to Russia to forest the plains. The seeds have to be good, well sorted, and dried. The following are some prices:
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| alder seeds | 100 rubles per kg |
| acacia seeds | 12 rubles per kg |
| wild rose seeds | |
| (mezroses) | 15 rubles per kg |
| acorns | 80 kopeks per kg |

For acorns one received, in addition to money, two kilograms of oats for each kilogram of acorns, and the oats sold on the black market for two rubles per kilogram.

- b. Pharmacies purchase the red berry of the bramble (wild rose). After the seeds are taken out, and the red mass dried, one can get eight rubles for a kilogram.
- c. The purchasing office of the local cooperative shop (Pateretaju biedribas baze) buys from civilians any quantity of berzlapes (a kind of mushroom). These mushrooms have to be boiled, salted, and then dried. Two or three years ago, one got three rubles for a kilogram, but recently the price has dropped to 1.50 rubles. For baravika (a kind of mushroom), one got four rubles for a kilogram. Lately the price in the cooperative for the cheapest mushrooms has been two rubles per kilogram.
51. People do not have to have special permission to go to the woods to gather mushrooms. There was a period after the war when permission was necessary to pick berries. The huckleberries and cranberries have died out recently, as a result of people picking the berries with combs and killing the bushes.

Kolkhozy near Cesis

52. The following kolkhozy are located near Cesis:

- a. Rainis Kolkhoz: Located along the road to Valmiera.

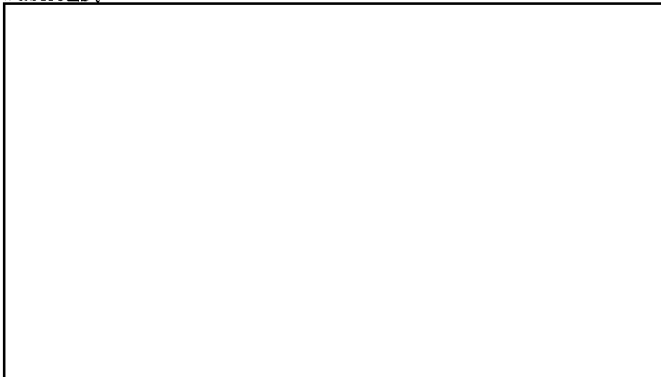
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- b. Eduard Veidenbaum Kolkhoz: In Priekuli, but separate from the agricultural school.
- c. Sarkanais Karogs Kolkhoz: In Livucians, the former Karlu Pagasts. Two former chairmen, Butkans (fnu) and Lome (fnu), were dismissed because they were not Communists. The present chairman is a Latvian.
- d. Vieniba Kolkhoz: In Sermuksi. For a while, this kolkhoz was managed by Baltins (fnu), a Latvian Communist, who was a mechanic by profession and a drunkard. He led the kolkhoz into financial ruin, was dismissed, and excluded from the Party. In the fall of 1952, the members of this kolkhoz received nothing for their work, neither grain nor money, because there was nothing left from the farm produce after the deliveries were made to the State. The people had to live off the 0.6 hectare each family had at its own disposal. Much of the produce was given to workers hired from outside to help with the harvest, as there was a manpower shortage on the kolkhoz. The usual way to learn which kolkhozy need workers is to read in the newspaper Cina which ones are not fulfilling their plans. This means that they do not have sufficient manpower to bring in the harvest. Workers hired from outside the kolkhoz received a tenth of the potatoes gathered as payment, and also their meals. In all, about 300 outside workers were hired, including soldiers and people sent from Riga by various enterprises. Workers sold their potatoes on the spot, as there was no transportation into town, at the State price of 20 rubles for one purs. On the free market, the price was at that time 35 to 40 rubles per purs.¹
- e. Sarkanais Oktobris Kolkhoz: In Rauna.
- f. Stalina Cels Kolkhoz: In Marsneni.
- g. Lenin Kolkhoz: In Straupe.
- h. Kirovs Kolkhoz: Near Cesis, in Bumburu Pusmuiza and Ruckas Muiza. The majority of the former owners in these localities were deported in 1948 and 1949.
- i. An agricultural enterprise at the Vanagi farm house works for the nurses' training school which is attached to the Cesis hospital.

1. Comment: A purs is an old Latvian measure equivalent to two bushels.



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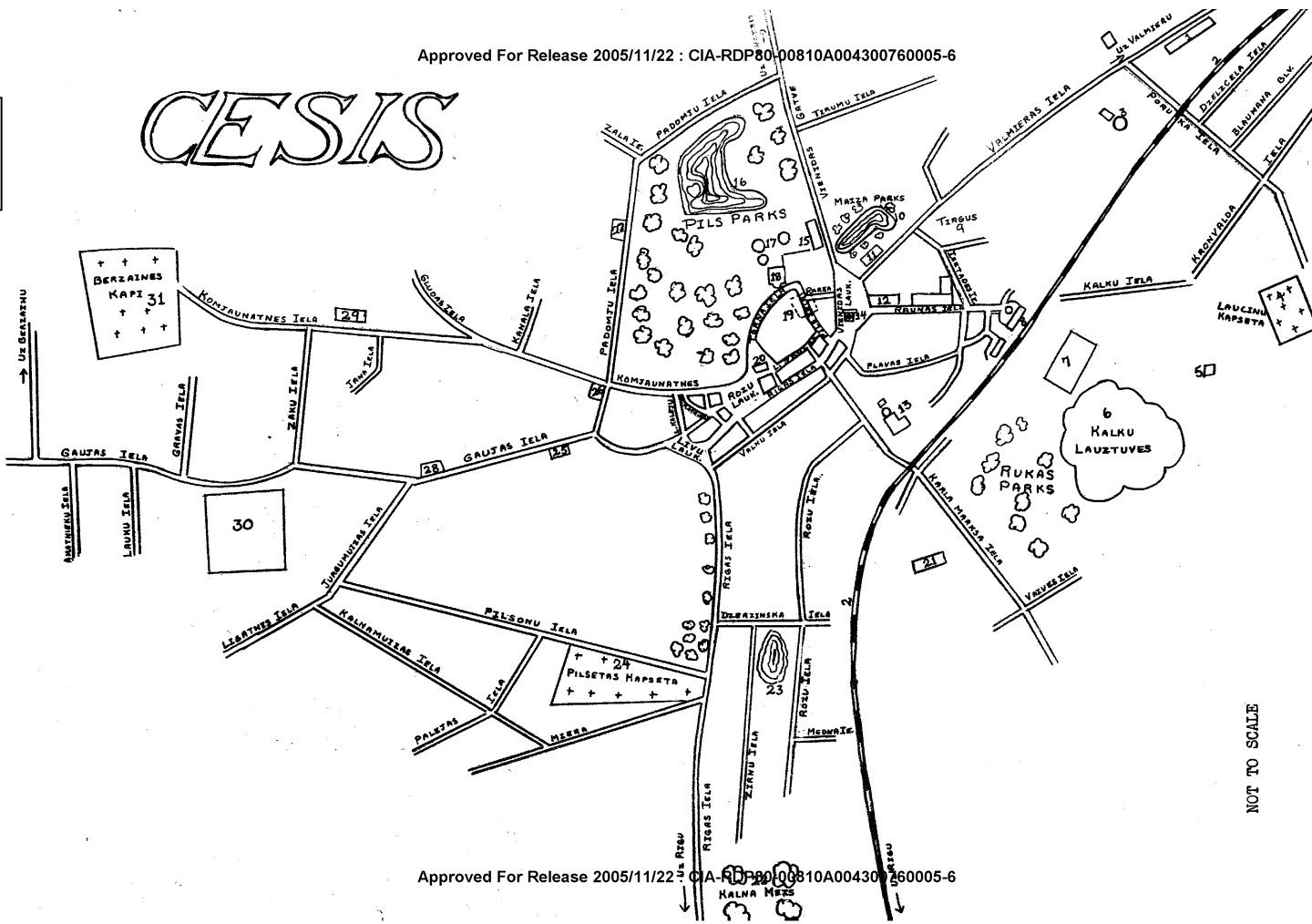
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Legend to the plan of Cesis with pinpoints added by source:

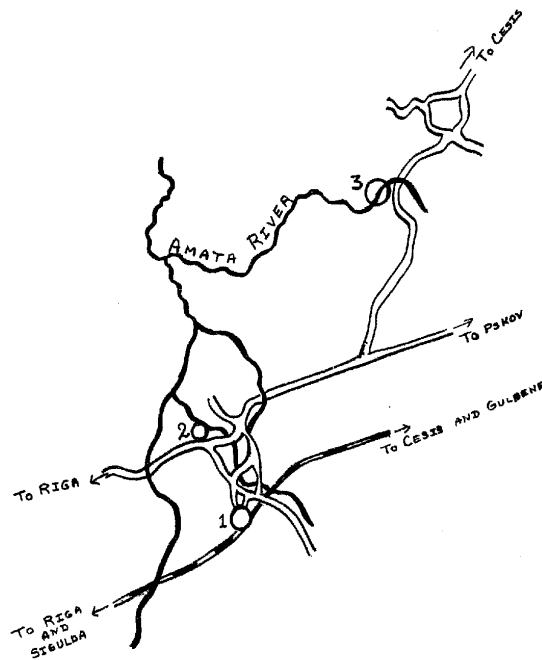
1. Army Barracks
2. Railroad Line
3. Windmill
4. Laucinu Cemetery
5. Draudzes School
6. Limestone Quarry
7. Cesis Lime Works
8. Railroad Station
9. Town Market
10. Pond in Maija Parks
11. Tervete Restaurant
12. Court (Tiesa)
13. Thermal Electric Power Plant
14. Monument
15. Brewery
16. Pond in Pils Parks
17. Ruins of the Ancient Castle
18. Castle
19. Area on Pils iela where the Militia Office (Pils iela 12) and the MVD Office (Pils iela 7) are located.
20. Lutheran Church
21. High School (Vidusskola)
22. Kalna Woods
23. Medna Pond
24. Town Cemetery
25. Vojenkomat
26. Communist Party Headquarters
27. Post Office
28. School
29. Hospital
30. Prison
31. Berzaines Cemetery

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25X1

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OUTSIDE SOURCES SUPPLYING ELECTRIC POWER TO CESIS



Legend

1. Ieriki Railroad Station
2. Transformer Station, consisting of a number of masts and buildings, for current supplied to Cesis and vicinity from the Kegums Power Plant
3. Local Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Amata River at Karli

Overlay to the Latvian General Staff Series 1:75,000, Sheet No. 56

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25X1